



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

such omissions. I cannot, however, refrain from finding a little fault at the way he has used the space at his disposal. With an entry under "animals" and another under "bounties," might not the entries under names of animals have been dispensed with? And if we must have an entry under "lion," could we not have spared a cross reference under "mountain-lion"? The reference from "female" to "woman" might possibly be spared also. Barring these small sins of omission and inclusion I have found but one mistake in the index. Under the heading "Pools, trusts, etc.," I find references to trusts such as are administered by trustees, and no reference at all to the trusts which our state legislators are in such hot pursuit of.

I have taken space to mention these minor points mainly because I believe the bulletin deserves the best index possible, and because I realize that no one stands in greater need of suggestions than the indexer.

This is, so far as I know, the only American publication devoted to comparative legislation. When American students begin to turn their attention to this field of study its value will be appreciated and a complete set of the bulletins will be highly prized. The next number completes a decade. A consolidated index to the ten numbers would be most acceptable.

C. H. HASTINGS.

Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Volkswirtschaft im deutschen Reich. Generalregister. 1871-1897, von ADOLPH VON WENCKSTERN.

THIS index, covering as it does the whole series of the *Jahrbuch* since the editorship was assumed by Schmoller, does much to atone for the entire lack of subject indexes in the annual volumes, and is on its own account a most valuable publication. In addition to the subject index the publication also contains a rather elaborate bibliographical index. This bibliographical index, in turn, contains two parts, one a full list of authors followed by abbreviated titles of their works, the other a topical arrangement of bibliographical matter. Add to this that the subject index has some headings which receive special treatment and that the various kinds of articles reviewed, notices, etc., are distinguished by abbreviations, and it may be premised that the index, however complete and useful it may be to one who has mastered it, seems very likely

to discourage the occasional user and the one who goes to it for the first time. The five pages of explanatory matter with which the compiler prefaces his work is not likely to help this class. The author's aim, as expressed in the preface, in making the special groupings in the subject index, has been in part with a view to compelling students to look at these subjects in their entirety. It may compel German students, but I much doubt whether it will have this effect on American students, and I also doubt whether many of them will ever take the time to puzzle out the significance of all the explanatory matter which the compiler has given us.

Let me hasten to add, however, that this index is sure to prove a useful tool to those who understand fully the value of the material contained in the *Jahrbuch*, and are in consequence quite willing to spend the time necessary to master this index which is the key to its treasures.

In the index of authors will be found listed not only the writers of original articles in the *Jahrbuch* but also the names of very many of the leading workers in the field of the social sciences with a citation to a review of their books and articles in the pages of the *Jahrbuch*. Every book or article in a periodical which has received a substantial recognition in any way is here listed under its author. The array of titles under the names of leading German scholars in the field covered by the *Jahrbuch* thus becomes quite formidable. The eighty-four entries under Schmoller's own name constitute probably the largest exhibit.

The subject index seems to be a painstaking and successful attempt to arrange under the heads chosen practically all the information contained in the series of volumes edited by Schmoller. The compiler, I suppose, cannot be blamed because his headings are sometimes a little queer to the eye of the American reader. I have not been able to make out whether the items under the headings are arranged according to some scheme of logical sequence known only to the author, or whether they lack arrangement entirely.

Some points in the topical portion of the bibliographical index are worthy of note. The subject indexes to the first four volumes of the whole collection of the *Jahrbuch* which appeared under the title *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Rechtspflege* are merely referred to on page 1 of the index and are not afterwards dealt with in any way. The inclusive numbers 1871-1897 on the title page would, therefore, be

much more correct if they read 1877-1897. However, each of these four earlier volumes has a full subject index.

On pages 2-10 we have, arranged alphabetically, the titles of all the periodicals which have been analyzed or characterized in Schmoller's periodical. As such analyses have been made a special feature in the *Jahrbuch*, I know of no place where information as to the character of a journal in the field covered by the *Jahrbuch*, the file of which is not accessible, can be so easily obtained as by reference to this list.

Another division contains a list of collected works or series with sublists of the separate monographs or parts of the series which have been noticed in the *Jahrbuch*. One who wishes to get an intelligent estimate of the character of such series now current in the field of the social sciences will do well to consult this list.

A short but valuable list of bibliographical helps closes this section of the index.

The compiler deserves the thanks and congratulations of all readers of the *Jahrbuch*. The 212 pages of his work constitute a bona fide index, not merely a consolidated table of contents such as is sometimes put out under the name of an index.

C. H. H.

Transportation on the Great Lakes of North America. By GEORGE GERARD TUNELL. House Document, No. 277, LV Congress, Second Session. 1898. 8vo. pp. 107.

DR. TUNELL'S monograph has the distinction of being at once both a doctor's dissertation and a government report. It can be said, without fear of contradiction, that this volume represents the first systematic attempt to deal with the problem of lake transportation and its various implications. The relationships in which the lake and the rail systems stand make an understanding of the essential phases of this problem of especial value.

The important developments in lake transportation begin with the year 1886; since then the tonnage has doubled. Coincident with this increase in tonnage has come an increase in shipping facilities—where formerly the vessels engaged in the ore trade could make only sixteen round trips a season between Lake Superior and Lake Erie ports, they now make twenty-two. The prevailing characteristic of the lake traffic